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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 2, 1920.  
LABOR GRIEVANCES, PROTESTS, DEMANDS.  
CO-OPERATIVE PAYS DIVIDEND.  
FIGHT FOR YEARS IF NECESSARY.  
RAILROAD LEGISLATION.  
SCHEMES OF EMPLOYERS



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bottle Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1840—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 515—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 34th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XVIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1920

No. 48

## Labor: Its Grievances, Protests and Demands

Following is the complete text of labor's new program as adopted December 13 at a joint meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, officials of national and international unions and of the four railroad brotherhoods:

We speak in the name of millions who work—those who make and use tools—those who furnish the human power necessary for commerce and industry. We speak as part of the nation and of those things of which we have special knowledge. Our welfare and interest are inseparably bound up with the well being of the nation. We are an integral part of the American people and we are organized to work out the welfare of all.

The urgent problems that sorely trouble our nation and vitally affect us as workers make necessary this special consultation.

The great victories for human freedom must not have been won in vain. They must serve as the instruments and the inspiration for a greater and nobler freedom for all mankind.

Autocratic, political and corporate industrial and financial influences in our country have sought, and are seeking, to infringe upon and limit the fundamental rights of the wage-earners guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

Powerful forces are seeking more and more aggressively to deny to wage-earners their right to cease work. We denounce these efforts as vicious and destructive of the most precious liberties of our people. The right to cease work—strike—as a final means of enforcing justice from an autocratic control of industry, must be maintained.

The autocratic attitude and destructive action of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary branches to oppress the workers by denying them the exercise of their freedom of action, freedom of association, freedom of expression, must give way to a better understanding and relation and to secure the wage-earners in the exercise of their rights and liberties as free workers and citizens.

We realize fully all that is involved in the exercise of the right to strike, but only by the exercise of that right can industrial autocrats be compelled to abandon their concept of tyranny and give way to the establishment of freedom and justice in industry.

American Labor sets for itself the task, gladly and proudly assumed, to preserve and perpetuate this standard of justice and measure of liberty.

We protest against the attitude and action of the majority of the representatives of the employers in the employers' group who participated in the President's Industrial Conference October 6-29, 1919.

The proposals which the representatives of labor submitted to that conference were conservative, constructive and helpful. They were calculated to establish a working basis for the promotion of better relations between employers and workers—the right to organize, the right to collective bargaining through representatives of the workers' own choosing. The representatives of the public constituted as a group endorsed and voted for that principle. By a small major-

ity the employers' group voted against it, and thus the proposals were defeated and the conference failed.

The protection of the rights and interests of wage-earners in national, state and municipal service requires for them the right of organization. Since the interests of these workers can be best promoted through legislation and administration, their right to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor must at all times be fully safeguarded.

The paramount issues that concern all the people of the United States, and in particular the wage-earners, are the perversion and the abuse of the writ of injunction and the necessity for full and adequate protection of the voluntary associations of wage-earners organized not for profit.

Government by injunction has grown out of the perversion of the injunction process. By the misuse of that process workers have been forbidden to do those things which they have a natural and constitutional right to do.

The injunction as now used is a revolutionary measure which substitutes government by judicial discretion or bias for government by law. It substitutes a trial by one man a judge, in his discretion, for a trial by jury. This abuse of the injunctive process undermines and destroys the very foundations of our free institutions. It is subversive of the spirit of a free people working out their destiny in an orderly and rational manner.

Because we have reverence for law, because we believe that every citizen must be a guardian of the heritage given us by our fathers who fought for and established freedom and democracy, by every lawful means we must resist the establishment of a practice that would destroy the very spirit of freedom and democracy. Our protest against the abuse of the writ of injunction and its unwarranted application to Labor in the exercise of Labor's normal activities to realize laudable aspirations is a duty we owe to ourselves and to prosperity.

Formerly injunctions issued in labor disputes were of a prohibitive character. Within the recent past this abuse of the injunction writ has been enlarged to include mandatory orders whereby men have been compelled to do specific things which they have a lawful right to refrain from doing.

We declare these abuses in the exercise of the injunction writ are clearly violative of the constitution and that this issue must be determined definitely in accordance with the guarantees of the constitution of the United States.

Workers are free citizens, not slaves. They have the constitutional right to cease working. The strike is a protest against autocratic management. To penalize strikes or to make them unlawful is to apply an unwarrantable and destructive method when a constructive one is available. To reduce the necessity for strikes, the cause should be found and removed. The Government has a greater obligation in this matter than to use its coercive powers.

Legislation which proposes to make strikes unlawful or to compel the wage-earners to submit their grievances or aspirations to courts or to governmental agencies is an invasion of the

rights of the wage-earners and when enforced makes for industrial serfdom or slavery.

We hold that the Government should apply information, assistance and counsel, but that it should not attempt by the force of its own power to stifle or to destroy voluntary relations and policies of mutuality between employers and employees.

We specifically denounce the anti-strike provisions of the Cummins bill and all similar proposed legislation as un-American, as being vicious in character, and establishing by legislation involuntary servitude.

The warning given by Jefferson that the danger to the people of this Republic lies in the usurpation by our judiciary of unconstitutional authority has been fully demonstrated. A judiciary unresponsive to the needs of the time arrogating to itself powers which neither the constitution nor the purposes of our laws have conferred upon them demands that at least in our time Americans must insist upon safeguarding their liberties and the spirit of the sacred institutions of our Republic.

We urge that the judges of our Federal courts shall be elected by the people for terms not exceeding six years.

We assert that there can not be found in the constitution of the United States or in the discussions of the congress which drafted the constitution any authority for the Federal courts of our country to declare unconstitutional any act passed by Congress. We call upon the people of our country to demand that the Congress of the United States shall take action for the purpose of preventing the Federal courts from continuing the usurpation of such authority.

We declare that the voluntary organizations of the workers organized not for profit, are agencies of human progress and promote justice in industry and trade. Despite legislative declarations that trade unions do not come under the provisions of anti-trust legislation, courts have not understood and are not now able or willing to understand that the organizations of wage earners are not conspiracies in restraint of trade.

We submit that anti-trust legislation has not only been interpreted to serve the purpose of outlawing trade unions, robbing them of their treasuries and the savings of their members and depriving them of their legal and natural rights to the exercise of normal activities, but that it has also failed completely to protect the people against the outrageous machinations of combinations and monopolies.

The United Mine Workers of America did all in their power to avert an industrial controversy in the coal industry. The autocratic attitude of the mine owners was responsible for the losses and sufferings entailed. While the miners have returned to the mines and have only now been afforded the opportunity of having their grievances and demands brought to the light of reason, it is our hope that a full measure of justice will be accorded them even at this late date.

There is a widespread belief that wages should be fixed on a cost-of-living basis. This idea is pernicious and intolerable. It means putting progress in chains and liberty in fetters. It means fixing a standard of living and a standard of life



and liberty which must remain fixed. America's workers cannot accept that proposition.

They demand a progressively advancing standard of life. They have an abiding faith in a better future for all mankind. They discard and denounce a system of fixing wages solely on the basis of family budgets and bread bills. Workers are entitled not only to a living, but modern society must provide more than what is understood by the term, "a living." It must concede to all workers a fairer reward for their contribution to society, a contribution without which a progressing civilization is impossible.

No factor contributes more to industrial unrest and instability than excessive costs of necessities of life. It is a demonstrated truth that the cost of living has advanced more rapidly than have wages. The claim that increasing wages make necessary increased prices is false. It is intended to throw upon the workers the blame for a process by which all the people have been made to suffer. Labor has been compelled to struggle desperately to keep wages in some measure up to the cost of living. The demand for higher compensation to meet new price levels has made industrial readjustment necessary.

Existing high and excessive prices are due to the present inflation of money and credits, to profiteering by those who manufacture, sell and market products, and to burdens levied by middlemen and speculators. We urge:

The deflation of currency; prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing; establishment of co-operative movements operated under the Rochdale system; making accessible all income tax returns and dividend declarations as a direct and truthful means of revealing excessive costs and profits.

The ideal of America should be the organization of industry for service and not for profit alone. The stigma of disgrace should attach to every person who profits unduly at the expense of his fellow men.

Labor is fully conscious that the world needs things for use and that standards of life can improve only as production for use and consumption increases. Labor is anxious to work out better methods for industry and demands it be assured that increased productivity will be used for service and not alone for profits.

Wage earners aspire to be something more than numbers on the books of an industrial plant, something more than attendants of a machine, something more than cogs in an industrial system dominated by machinery owned and operated for profit alone. The workers insist upon being masters of themselves.

Labor understands fully that powerful interests today are determined to achieve reaction in industry if possible. They seek to disband or cripple the organizations of workers. They seek to reduce wages and thus lower the standard of living. They seek to keep free from restriction their power to manipulate and fix prices. They seek to destroy the democratic impulse of the workers which is bred into their movement by the democracy of the American Republic.

Labor must be and is militant in the struggle to combat these sinister influences and tendencies. Labor will not permit a reduction in the standard of living. It will not consent to reaction toward autocratic control. In this it is performing a public service.

Only in high-wage countries is productivity in industry greatest. Only in high-wage countries do the people enjoy high standards of living. Low-wage countries present the least degree of productivity and offer to their people only low standards of living and restricted liberties. Autocracy always insists upon restricting the income and the activities of workers.

Creative power lies dormant where autocratic

management prevails. No employer has a vested right to the good will of his employees. That must be earned as between men. It can be earned only when management deals with workers as human beings and not as machines. There can not be a full release of productive energy under an autocratic control of industry. There must be a spirit of co-operation and mutuality between employers and workers. We submit that production can be enhanced through the co-operation of management with the trade-union agencies which make for order discipline and productivity.

We hold that the organization of wage earners into trades unions and the establishment of collective bargaining are the first steps toward the proper development of our industrial machinery for service.

To promote further the production of an adequate supply of the world's needs for use and higher standards of life, we urge that there be established co-operation between the scientists of industry and the representatives of organized workers.

Co-operation is the life blood of modern business. At present under the control of private financiers it is administered, not primarily to serve the needs of production, but the desire of financial agencies to levy a toll upon community activity as high as "the traffic will bear."

Credit is inherently social. It should be accorded in proportion to confidence in production possibilities. Credit as now administered does not serve industry but burdens it. It increases unearned incomes at the expense of earned incomes. It is the center of malevolent forces that corrupt the spirit and purpose of industry.

We urge the organization and use of credit to serve production needs and not to increase the incomes and holdings of financiers. Control over credit should be taken from financiers and should be vested in a public agency able to administer this power as a public trust in the interests of all the people.

Since the Government has not worked out a constructive railroad policy we urge for and on behalf of the railway workers and of the general public, that the railroads be retained under Government administration for at least two years after January 1, 1920, in order that a thorough test may be made of governmental operation under normal conditions. The common carriers of this country are the arteries of travel, commerce and industry. Transportation service and rates are intimately bound up with industrial production in all parts of the country. It is essential that a thorough test be given to all phases of railroad control and operation before a definite peace-time policy be finally concluded.

Never has the world been confronted with a more serious situation. Millions are in want, facing starvation. The children of war-stricken Europe, half-fed, under-developed, appeal for help. Only with infinite pain, unnecessary loss of life and slowness of result can Europe rebuild her industries, restore her agriculture, and re-establish her commerce, without the help of America.

The treaty setting forth the terms of peace has not been ratified by the United States. Boundaries are not fixed. Peoples are uncertain as to their allegiance. Under such conditions exchange and credit have lost voltage and in turn have paralyzed industry.

As members of an organized labor movement that has for years maintained fraternal relations with the working people of Europe, we feel that our Nation can not with honor and humanity maintain a policy of isolation and disinterestedness from the distress and suffering of the peoples of Europe. Even if the necessity of the peoples of Europe did not have a compelling appeal, the interrelated economic interests of



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the world would prevent our limiting our attention solely to this hemisphere.

The Peace Treaty includes provisions in an international agreement to prevent war among nations, with all its cruelties and sacrifices of human life, with its burden of indebtedness and taxation; for reduction in standing armies, the diminution of great navies, and the limitation of the production of arms and ammunition. If the Senate shall fail to ratify the treaty of Versailles, our Nation may be isolated from other countries of the world which at some time might be pitted against us. Such isolation and possibilities would make necessary the creation and maintenance of a large standing army and a greater and more effective navy in order in some degree to protect the Republic of the United States from aggression by those countries which were our allies in the great war and which were and are now our friends.

In addition, the workers of America have a deep interest and concern in the Labor Draft Convention of the Treaty and its purposes to raise to a higher standard the conditions of life and labor among the peoples of all countries. Its cardinal declarations and provisions are that labor should not be regarded as a commodity, that the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week are standard; that there shall be one day of rest, preferably Sunday, in each week; that child labor shall be abolished, and continuing education for young workers assured; that men and women shall receive equal pay for equal work; that industrial betterments shall be enforced by proper inspection in which women as well as men shall take part; that wages shall be sufficient to maintain a reasonable standard of living, as this is understood in each time and country, and that employees as well as employers have the right of association for all lawful purposes.

The United States is protected by this draft convention in two ways: (1) That the recommendations which international labor conferences under the treaty may recommend may be accepted or rejected by our Government; (2) That no recommendation that would set a lower standard for the people of the United States than already exists within our borders can be at any time presented for consideration and action by the United States.

To give the united support of our Republic and of the allied countries to effective machinery to raise the standard of the workers' condition in backward countries, to help humanize industry for the common world weal, is, we insist, a paramount duty which our Republic must perform. We insist, for the reasons herein set forth, that it is the immediate duty of the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

The American labor movement resents the attempt of reactionaries and autocrats to classify the men and women of labor with those groups which have nothing in common with its constructive purposes and high ideals and with the fundamental principles of our country. Those who aim to strike a blow against legitimate aspirations of the workers in their struggle for freedom and for a higher and a better life must be met and overcome.

We call upon all those who contribute to society in any form to unite in the furtherance of the principles and purposes and for the rectification of the grievances herein set forth. We call especial attention to the fact that there is a great community of interest between all who serve the world. All workers whether of the city or country, mine or factory, farm or transportation, have a common path to tread and a common goal to gain.

The issues herein enumerated require the action of our people upon both the economic and political field. We urge that every practical action be taken by the American Federation of

Labor, with the co-operation of all other organized bodies of workers, farmers, and sympathetic, liberty-loving citizens of the United States, to carry into effect the principles and purposes set forth in the declarations of this conference.

We call upon all to join with us in combating the forces of autocracy, industrial and political, and in the sublime task of ridding the world of the power of those who but debase its processes and corrupt its functions.

In all struggles for justice and human freedom, sacrifices have been made. Having made supreme sacrifices to crush militarism and political autocracy in Europe, America's workers will not surrender to political and industrial autocracy at home. In the struggle now before us, we will contest every effort made to fasten tyranny and injustice upon the people of our Republic. We are confident that freedom, justice and the opportunity for a better day and a higher life shall be achieved.

#### READING THE METER.

As typical of the attitude of uninformed consumers toward water service, the Spring Valley Water Company cites this letter:

"I return the enclosed bill for correction. I have been gone for more than a month, and have not used any water whatsoever, so your meter reader surely must have read some other meter than mine.

"In paying even the service charge I am paying you for no value received."

Investigation by the water company at the premises in question showed the meter in good condition and a toilet leaking heavily, says the company. The company offered to adjust the bill as soon as this waste was suppressed.

Regarding the service charge, the Company replied as follows:

"This charge, which is a legitimate item passed on by the rate-fixing bodies, represents the preliminary cost of delivery of water, which is now sold at its actual value in the Company's mains. It has been reasoned that investment, supervision and maintenance costs are properly a first charge, incurred whether water is drawn or not, and that, furthermore, the costs are the same whether demand is large or small. Formerly a higher, and inclusive, water rate governed; this was not considered equitable as each individual user was not then paying for the factor of service. It follows that if the service charge was eliminated, the cost per 100 cubic feet for water would again have to be raised, thus restoring the old inequalities."

#### DRIVERS HONOR COHN.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, at a second election, honored Marion Cohn by electing him vice-president of that organization.

The union will not hold a meeting this week, the next meeting of the union being scheduled for Wednesday evening, January 7.

#### CITIZENSHIP INSTITUTE.

The full co-operation and active assistance of the San Francisco Americanization Council has been given the University of California Extension Division in promoting the Citizenship Institute which the University opens in San Francisco, January 12.

The purpose of the Institute is to train teachers, social workers, and others having to do with immigrants in the best means of making Americans out of aliens. How to train them in American Speech, in American Standards of living, and in American ideals will be taught at the Institute; and the broad principles of the immigration problem will be presented and discussed by leading authorities on the subject in the United States.

The committee of the San Francisco Americanization Council, which is aiding Professor Leon J. Richardson, director of University Extension, in developing the course in San Francisco, comprises E. J. Dupuy of the San Francisco School Department, chairman; Mrs. M. J. Brandenstein; F. N. Belgrano, of the Fugazi Bank; Miss Alice Rose Power, of the Board of Education; and J. C. Daly, of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Among the lecturers who will give courses during the Institute are John Collier of New York, expert on immigration and head of the Community Welfare work in the city of New York; Roy Kelly, industrial expert and author of the standard book "Hiring the Worker"; Dr. Carol Aronovici, head of the department of housing of the State Commission on Immigration and Housing; Miss Ethel Richardson, deputy state superintendent of public instruction in charge of Americanization work; Miss Ethel Swain, principal of an evening high school in Oakland attended by many adult foreigners; and Miss Hulda Youngberg, supervisor of teaching English to foreigners in the Oakland public schools.

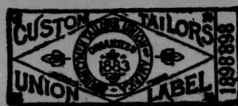
The Americanization institutes have already been held with success in Los Angeles and Fresno and a large attendance is expected in San Francisco. Registrations are now being received at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

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**FIGHT FOR YEARS IF NECESSARY.**

At the largest and most enthusiastic meeting it ever held, the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers took unanimous action at Washington Saturday and Sunday to put increased effort and resources into the steel strike. Plans were laid for carrying the fight forward four years if necessary. Details of a permanent fight are to be presented at a future meeting but the policy has the acceptance and support of the international unions co-operating in the strike.

Written reports from every strike section, assembled from two distinct sets of sources, were thoroughly considered by the delegates. The International Presidents of fifteen of the co-operating unions most vitally involved were present in person. The reports include figures on steel shipments gathered from railroad men handling cars into and out of steel mills. Extracts assembled from the trade papers and financial columns were presented to the committee and bore out the conclusions from the field reports that steel production is not now more than 50 per cent of the pre-strike normal. The industry as a whole is about 35 per cent short of the number of men employed before the strike and, of the 65 per cent at work approximately one-quarter are inexperienced, many of them colored, and cannot be efficient workmen for months, many of them never, even if there were not the present state of disorganization, hatred, race animosities and general demoralization within the mills.

The policy adopted by the National Committee has two distinct aspects. First are the measure for immediate prosecution on the steel strike fight. Plans were adopted for support of the strikers with other necessities of life besides food, including such items as doctors' bills, clothing and rent in cases of destitution which are bound to be increasingly numerous as the strike, already in its 13th week, goes on. Beyond this, offensive measures were decided upon for educational and organization work among the strike-breakers. It is recognized that some of the fruits of this work will not be large for several months. Other measures which are to be put into effect, and details of those outlined above, are withheld because of the obvious fact that it is information of value to the enemy.

The second aspect of the policy outlined by the National Committee consists of measures which will enable the prosecution of an unceasing battle for an indefinite period. Ways and means for a four-years' fight were approved and will be put into effect unless big concessions are made by Gary within the next few months. But the plans are made and being pushed on the theory that Gary will concede nothing until the United States Steel Corporation is beaten to its knees. While "the battling Judge" can take a lot of punishment, the National Committee is convinced that Gary can be put on the mat for the full count.

One big factor in the courage and confidence of the National Committee is the way labor all over the country has rallied to the support of the steel strike. The leaders realize that the fight can be carried on as long as necessary, irrespective of its cost. In spite of all the newspaper propaganda to discredit strike, strikers and leaders, labor has grasped the truth that this is really the biggest labor fight on today. The steel strike is not merely for a fundamental principle—the right of collective bargaining; that is, for the right of labor to live in the steel industry. And, since the steel industry in this country is enormous and basic, organized labor must fight a winning battle or a losing battle everywhere, for "a house cannot stand divided against itself."

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum announces for next week another great new show. Charles (Chic) Sales, the boyish impersonator of bucolic types, will present a new offering entitled "The Rural Sunday School Benefit," which is of a protean nature and presents in rapid succession the various people who appeared on the programme at a country school entertainment. He is the "lady teacher" somewhat in the "sere and yellow leaf"; a little girl speaking her piece—a sort of Topsy giggling a song; a saccharine rural professor and a constable who is on the school board. His changes of costume and makeup are made rapidly behind a small melo-dion and the types he presents range from 16 to 80 years of age. Nat Nazarro, Jr., who used to be a clever member of the Nat Nazarro troupe of acrobats now successfully bids for popularity by presenting singing and dancing numbers. With Nazarro is the Atlantic Fleet Jazz Band a syncopated orchestra composed of former bluejackets who served on various ships composing this squadron during the war. Charles E. Bensee and Florence Baird will present a brand new entertainment which they call "Songiflage." Bensee is an American comedian and Miss Baird an attractive bit of Scotch femininity. Their songs include American and Scot-

tish melodies. Dolly Kay, a clever exponent of syncopation will be heard in new songs. She has a wonderful personality and has scored a great success wherever she has appeared. Phil Roy and Roy Arthur will present a juggling eccentricity named "A Chinese Restaurant." The Rickards will be seen in a "Variety Mixture," in which they introduce card tricks, juggling feats, shadowgraphs and song and dance. The Arnaut Brothers, "The Loving Birds," and Gus Edwards' "Welcome Home Song Revue," will be the only holdovers.

**PASSES 4,000,000 MARK.**

The good standing membership of the American Federation of Labor for the month of November was 4,056,768.

The average membership from May, 1919, to and including November, 1919, was 3,912,878.

This is an average gain of 652,807 over the last membership statistics reported to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held last June in Atlantic City.

The November figure—4,056,768—makes a new record. The three million mark of a few years ago has been reached. The four million mark has been passed, and now the slogan is the five million mark.

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**Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.**

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**WOMEN MUST UNDERSTAND.**

By Mila Tupper Maynard

Women have been known to take the place of strikers in a strike in which their husbands were among those who had gone out. Probably this strange sight has been witnessed in many cases, and would have been far more often had the work of the husbands been of a kind in which women could take the places. But in countless more instances women have been a terrific handicap in efforts made by the husband to act with his fellow workers. Fortunately this is not true to anything like the extent that it was a few years ago. Women are waking up to the principles involved in the organization of labor, and are entering wholeheartedly into whatever their brothers are attempting to do.

The education of women in the principles involved in United Labor; their awakening to the great goals which may be gained by solidarity, must become even more widespread and complete than it is today. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and women are an inevitable part of that chain.

No man can afford to be indifferent to what his wife thinks regarding his union. If he takes no pains to make the principles he understands clear to her, he must not be surprised if, when sacrifices are required, and risks must be run, that wife becomes a stumbling block in his path. Women should feel humiliated when they are made an excuse for their husband's faint hearts.

"When a man has a wife and children to support, he has to look out for himself. He can not take time to go to meetings, he can not run any risks." Have you ever heard anything of this kind? Every woman should resent such statements, and repudiate them with all their might. Whatever helps labor, helps most of all, the women and children. Shall then, the women and children be made an excuse for indifference and weakness?

When the good of the workers, and the welfare of all the people is at stake, surely women should urge on to the uttermost the spirit which will stand for principle, and the common welfare, unflinchingly.

Woman wake up! Take hold! Lead in labor's cause, not drag! Talk and read until you know what it is all about. Then help! Help as only a stronghearted woman at the fireside can help. You hold in your keeping your children's future? Shall they be forever held to the slave's life or shall they meet the world with head erect and clear eye, controlling their own destinies? See that they draw mettle for the backbone from their mother's milk! Be the power behind the throne, and on the throne, and in the ranks! Give us a world of real men, and real women with real backbones, and the wretched wrongs of today will be promptly righted.

**VALUABLE BOOKLET.**

A most instructive little booklet, under the title, "A Second Message to Seamen," has just been issued by the International Seamen's Union of America. It is from the pen of Andrew Furuseth, president of the organization. The little booklet hopefully points to the future, its duties and possibilities. It is a veritable mine of information for men who follow the sea.

**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Fritz Hoefinghoff of the mailers, Thomas Kelly of the cooks' helpers, Joseph Augustin of the marine cooks, William Mingram of the laborers, Carl Nelson of the riggers and stevedores, John Schaefer of the printing pressmen, Benjamin F. Free of the stationary engineers.

**SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES.**

One of the most interesting announcements in labor circles recently is that from the management of the Proctor & Gamble Company regarding the inauguration of special training courses for its workers.

Any department of the Proctor & Gamble factory which desires a special course of technical training in its work may have such a course, providing it can present fifteen enrollments.

Last month, a class in boiler firing was organized, for the men of the three boiler houses at the Ivorydale plant. C. A. Joerger, boiler expert of the University of Cincinnati, is the instructor of the class. Mr. Joerger conducts two classes on Thursday, of each week, one course for the benefit of the men on the three to eleven o'clock shift, and the other for those on the seven to three o'clock shift.

The men are enthused over the new class and the attendance has been remarkable. Other classes will be started just as rapidly as applications and enrollments from departments are received.

This is a new idea in factory management and one that will result in benefit both to the company and to the men employed. It will make more valuable workers, enabling men to advance rapidly into better paying positions.

The Proctor & Gamble training courses are not mere lectures, but are definitely planned courses of study, conducted in each case by a professional instructor.

To the woman of the trade unionist household the union label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended upon union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

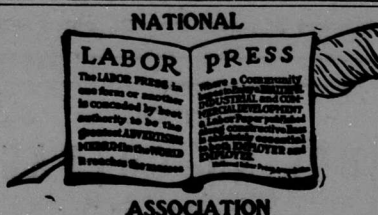


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1920.

If this country is as bad as Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman say it is why did they stay here for about twenty-five years, and why did they fight so hard against deportation to Soviet Russia, the country that meets with their approval? They made a fat living here by preaching their crazy doctrine to poor, ignorant creatures who knew no better and then whined bitterly when the Government stepped in and proposed to transport them to the country of Utopian dreams.

We have received a copy of "Weekly of Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company's Profit Sharing Society," dealing with what it calls "Industrial Democracy." If the mechanics working in the yards have no more ability in their line than the "printers" who got out the publication the ships they build will not amount to much. The sheet is positively the worst looking thing we have seen in many a day, and one is forced to conclude that the shipyard mechanics are of the same order.

Strikes for the accomplishment of political purposes have no place in the American labor movement and any organization which embarks upon such a course will find itself as lonesome as did the International Workers' Defense League when about a year ago it decided to call a general strike to liberate Thomas Mooney. Not a corporal's guard responded to the call. Recently the President of the International Association of Machinists is said, in press reports, to have announced that 98 per cent of the 125,000 railroad machinists had voted to strike if the anti-strike provisions are included in railroad legislation passed by Congress. This statement is highly ridiculous for two reasons, the first of which is that the labor movement will not support the machinists in such a move, and the second is that the Machinists' Union never polled anything like 98 per cent of the vote of the railroad machinists who are members of the organization. The organization never polls more than 35 or 40 per cent of its total vote, so that we do not believe that any such announcement has been made by the International President.

## Schemes of Employers

Every now and then we read the lamentation of some employer who says he wants to do something for the workers, but that the grafting trade union officials will not allow it, and that these officials do not want anything done for the workers lest they become satisfied and dispense with both the officials and unions, and this kind of argument appeals to those who are anxious to be convinced that neither unions or union officials are good things to maintain.

During the past six or eight months we have had unusual opportunities to gather information of a detailed character concerning the desires of employers of all kinds respecting changes in industrial conditions. We have studied literally thousands of profit-sharing schemes that have been inaugurated or are in prospect and have made searching inquiry into the details of a great many of them without finding a single one that bore the imprint of honesty of purpose and an unselfish desire to establish more equitable conditions in the industrial world. This may seem to be a very harsh and unlikely statement, but it is, nevertheless, absolutely true and incapable of successful contradiction. In every scheme examined there stood out the desire of the employer to increase his own profits and to hold out to the employee only inducement enough to bring about this result. In other words employers are found to be occupying exactly the same position as the fisherman who places bait on his hook and drops it into the bay—that of catching the fish for his own benefit, and employers know that there are almost as many fish in the industrial world who will bite on such bait as they throw out as there are in the bay to reward the fisherman's efforts. They are convinced that all they need to do is to hold out some scheme that, on the surface, seems to indicate that the worker is going to get more money out of the industry and the worker will grab it like a fish will an angleworm, never suspecting that there is a hook concealed in the bait that will end all for the biter.

One thing strikingly noticeable about establishments where profit-sharing schemes have been in force for some time is that they are almost invariably non-union concerns and the wage paid is considerably below the union scale in the same community. If such employers hope to convince intelligent people that they are in earnest and really want to do the right thing toward their employees they will have to correct these defects. Merely talking about their profit-sharing scheme and shouting for increased production will not serve to convince those who are capable of reasoning.

There is, however, another group of employers who complain about the lack of appreciation of the workers for the things they are doing for them, and, if possible, they are a meaner and more miserable lot than the profit-sharing bluffer. This group is made up of those who inaugurate welfare schemes whereby athletic equipment and recreation facilities, medical services and insurance are provided at the expense of the employers in lieu of decent pay to the workers who are so unfortunate as to be engaged by them. This group is always very loud in its condemnation of the workers because of their lack of appreciation of the paternalistic interest the benevolent employers take in their helpless charges. In the minds of such employers the workers are always a lot of ignorant ingrates only slightly removed from the category of cattle.

The truth is that the red-blooded, independent American worker does not want anything that savors of charity or paternalism. He spurns the feigned benignity of the employer who underpays him and then pats him on the back in a fatherly fashion and calls his attention to the things he is doing for him. The American worker only asks for a square deal, the justice he is entitled to, and when he is thus dealt with he will be entirely able to take care of himself without any benevolence from employers.

This is the worker that is needed in this country and it is no place for the servile slave who must lean upon someone else for support or go down in the struggle for life. Charity is all right for the cripple and the incapable, but virile men want justice, not bait or alms.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Start the New Year by passing a resolution to demand the union label on all purchases and then keep the resolution. That is one of the very best ways to advance the cause, and if you are a true unionist you will overlook no opportunity to promote its progress.

The Industrial Conference in Washington seems to have overlooked the fact that the organized workers play a conspicuous part in the industrial affairs of this country. But whether such conferences recognize it or not the labor movement is going to make itself felt in the future just as it has in the past in driving bargains of benefit to the workers.

When President Wilson took hold of the reins in the coal miners' strike he succeeded in doing something quietly and peaceably that his Attorney-General attempted to accomplish through the coercion of the injunction and failed. No industrial dispute has ever yet been settled by an injunction, yet there are still those who want to try it out time after time. Some people seem never to learn by experience, among them some Cabinet officials.

Members of unions should know that The Emporium has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council, and these members should convey the information to their friends and acquaintances. The effectiveness of the organized labor movement depends upon the interest those who comprise it take in its affairs. This matter is one of vital concern to the workers of San Francisco, so members of unions should keep it in mind and govern themselves accordingly.

The new year is here. It is not going to be an easy year for the organized labor movement. The movement will have to fight hard for its very existence in many fields and it behooves every member to be watchful, alert and tireless in promoting the cause. It is a year during which "Look before you 'ere you leap," should be the slogan of every union, a year during which the red radical must be kept thoroughly in check or dire consequences can be expected.

It is reported that there are 300,000 undernourished children in New York's public schools. The commissioner of health is authority for the statement. Sometimes undernourishment is due to inability of the system to assimilate food. Mostly it is due to the fact that the system doesn't get the chance to assimilate food—the food isn't there. There are a number of evils that are best remedied when the cause is removed. Under-feeding is best remedied by proper feeding. Under-feeding not only means hungry children, but it makes criminals and cripples and crazy grown-ups. It is one of the things that make bolsheviks. It makes erratic persons of all kinds. There really are very few rich and well-fed bolsheviks, except those that have nothing to do and take to parlor bolshevism as a pastime. And there are very few bolsheviks among normal, properly fed and clothed busy people in any walk of life. This is only a short bit of an editorial and there isn't room to go into all the whys and wherefores and into all the philosophies and isms. But most everybody will agree that a city that has 300,000 undernourished children in its midst ought to get something done about it, for the good of that city and of the country.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Wicks—Back to town again? I thought you were a farmer.

Hicks—You made the same mistake I did.—Boston Transcript.

First Lawyer — Did his speech carry conviction?

Second Lawyer—It did. His client got five years.—The Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia.)

"It is healthy to breathe through your nose, isn't it?" remarked the Old Fogey.

"Yes," replied the Grouch. "You can't talk when you are breathing through your nose."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Bobby, just home from his first visit to the country, was telling the folks of its wonders. "And say, ma," he said, "out on the farm they get milk from cows, and it's just as good as any."—Boston Transcript.

"Is your wife one of those women who look at their husbands and say, 'I made a man of him'?" asked the impertinent friend.

"No," answered Mr. Meekton. "My Henrietta is very unassuming. She merely says she has done her best."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Tenderfoot—Why do they have knots on the ocean instead of miles?

First-class Scout—Well, you see they couldn't have the ocean tide if there were no knots.—The Yale Record.

"Got a hacking cough and a headache? Well, I've a little wood you could hack, and it might cure your headache."

"Much obliged, mum; but my 'eadache ain't of the splittin' variety."—London Opinion.

"Algy fell in love with a girl at the glove counter. He bought gloves every day for a week. To discourage his attentions, she became a manicurist."

"Then he had his nails manicured every day, I suppose?"

"Just so. However, I don't think he will follow her any farther."

"Why not?"

"Then she got employment with a dentist." — London Tit-bits.

He was the little brother. Sister's young gentleman was waiting patiently in the drawing-room, and Tommy opened fire with:

"Are you going to propose to my sister tonight?"

"Why, I—er—er—what do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing! Only if you are, you ain't a-going to surprize her. At dinner jus' now she bribed me an' my little brother to go to bed at half-past seven. She's hung four cupid pictures on the parlor wall, moved the sofa over in the darkest corner, got ma and pa to go callin' next door, shut the dog in the cellar, an's been practising 'Because I Love You' on the pianner all the afternoon."—The Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia.)

"They can give them suffrage all they please, but there is one natural obstacle to the feminine voter being a success."

"What's that?"

"The secret ballot."—Baltimore American.

"Before the bone dry law went into effect in Kansas," says Tim Bolder, "my wife would kiss me occasionally out of curiosity. After that she kissed me only when I came home from Kansas City. Now Kansas City is dry and I don't think she'll ever kiss me again."—Jamestown (Kas.), Optimist.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## TRIOS.

Three things to love: Courage, gentleness, affection.

Three things to admire: Intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate: Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in: Beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to like: Cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness.

Three things to avoid: Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate: Good books, good friends and good manners.

Three things to contend for: Honor, country and friends.

Three things to govern: Temper, tongue and conduct. —Selected.

## TO CONTINUE FIGHT.

Armed with further information pointing to Hunter's Point as the best site on San Francisco bay for a naval base, Congressman John I. Nolan left Saturday night for Washington to continue the fight in the interest of the city.

As an additional attraction, the Government will be offered 2000 acres of submerged land lying to the south of Hunter's Point. This land includes a tidal canal, over which the State Board of Harbor Commissioners has jurisdiction, and other properties owned in San Mateo county.

The Harbor Board has indicated its desire to co-operate, according to Supervisor Richard J. Welch, and a meeting will soon be held with representatives of San Mateo to effect that county's co-operation.

Prior to his departure Congressman Nolan was in conference with Supervisor Welch and others who have sponsored Hunter's Point for a naval base.

Congressman Nolan is still optimistic on the subject in spite of the indication that the Government intended to favor the Helms report recommending the Alameda site.

"Hunter's Point is the ideal location for docks and construction," said Congressman Nolan. "The only drawback has been the decision of the Navy Department that it required more area. This can be remedied by the offer of 2000 acres adjoining the present Hunter's Point properties. I am hopeful for Hunter's Point. Only recently, I understand, a board of naval officers reported quite favorably upon it."

Joshua B. Dale, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor in California, gave the San Francisco Labor Council some interesting information about the labor movement of Los Angeles at the last meeting of the Council.

According to Dale, who has been engaged in organizing work in Los Angeles for several years past, that city is becoming a trade union center in spite of strenuous opposition.

Dale told of the plan of the Los Angeles Labor Council, which has perfected a precinct organization that every wage earner in that city may be enlisted in the trade union movement. Nearly 10,000 names of trade unionists living in the city's 744 precincts have been filed, and when all have been recorded precinct captains will arrange for agitation and organization meetings. The plan, according to Dale, is devoid of sensational elements that workers so often believe necessary, but it is the effective methods used by opponents of workers when compact organization is desired.



## AN ANSWER.

December 30, 1919.

The Labor Clarion,  
2940 Sixteenth Street,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: In your issue of Friday, December 26th, 1919, you publish a letter over the signature of M. A. Trummer. This letter makes very serious charges against the undersigned. Inasmuch as a committee has been appointed by the San Francisco Labor Council to conduct an investigation concerning these charges and inasmuch as you have given prominent position to the charges made against us, we trust that in the spirit of fair play you will give like prominence to our denial.

Mr. Trummer's letter states Mr. Daly of the Letter Carriers' Union stated on the floor of the Labor Council that the firm of Kelleher & Browne was employing Asiatic help. This statement is not true. Mr. Daly charged that work was being done for Kelleher & Browne in the sweat shops of Chinatown by Asiatic help. Mr. Trummer further states that Mr. Daly having been challenged on threat of legal proceedings to produce proof was compelled to retract his statement because his original informant refused to come forward and prove the charge. Again Mr. Trummer is in error in his statement. Suit was filed on behalf of Kelleher & Browne against Mr. Daly. Being put to the necessity of making a defense, Mr. Daly evidently made an investigation of the charges he had made against this firm and as a result of his investigation reached the conclusion that the charges were erroneous. He thereupon voluntarily made a written retraction. The following is a quotation from this retraction:

"When I made this statement I did not know of my own knowledge whether or not it was true, as I had never seen any of their work being made up in the sweat shops in Chinatown. Since making this statement I have made a thorough and very complete investigation and I am now fully and firmly convinced that the statement which I made was erroneous in every particular. I therefore freely and voluntarily retract and withdraw the statement."

A similar charge having been made at a later date by Mr. Trummer, we called upon him in company with the Secretary of the Contracting Merchant Tailoring Association and our attorney to request him to help us investigate the truthfulness of this charge and in particular to inform us where the alleged Chinese tailoring establishment was in which work was being done for Kelleher & Browne. We also asked him to accompany us to this place. All that Mr. Trummer would do was to inform us that the place in question was at 617 Kearny Street, on the third floor. Despite our request he refused to accompany us to the place. We thereupon went to 617 Kearny Street and found that the third floor was the private residence of a family of Chinese. When we called there were but three Chinese in the place, an elderly woman and her two daughters. They denied emphatically that they had ever done any work for Kelleher & Browne or had ever seen the Kelleher & Browne label. When we called there was absolutely no work in the place other than one coat upon which the elderly Chinese woman was making buttonholes.

We have filed with the Labor Council affidavits from all of the contracting tailors doing work for Kelleher & Browne in which they all state under oath that none of the Kelleher & Browne work has ever been sent by them to any Chinese shops nor have they had any Asiatic help employed upon the same. We ourselves have filed an affidavit with the San Francisco Labor Council in which we state under oath that never at any time or at all has the firm

of Kelleher & Browne employed any Asiatic help or had any work done by Asiatic help directly or indirectly.

The San Francisco Labor Council has appointed a committee to investigate these charges and we have requested them to make a most thorough and searching investigation and to permit us to appear before them for the purpose of submitting our proofs against this infamous charge. We are informed that the committee is at present taking evidence and that we will be granted an opportunity to appear.

In closing we can only reiterate again what we have so often said before, that never has there been any Chinese or Asiatic help engaged by the firm of Kelleher & Browne, nor have they ever performed any work whatsoever upon any of our merchandise.

Very truly yours,  
KELLEHER & BROWNE,  
Per P. J. Kelleher.

## METAL TRADES STRIKE.

The Metal Trades Association has again begun inserting large advertisements in the daily press in an effort to discourage the striking mechanics, but their press agent is not at all clever because the statements are so written as to clearly reveal insincerity. A statement published on Wednesday morning says: "The shipyards and shops have more than 16,000 men working and from 500 to 1000 men are being placed daily." How ridiculous this statement is can be judged by the fact that the yards have been endeavoring for two months to get men to accept employment and from time to time statements have been issued as to the number of men employed, and a comparison of these figures always reveals padding. Now they say they are placing from 500 to 1000 per day. If the statement is true why are they publishing advertisements, when in the course of a few days at this rate they would have full crews in all the yards. Another significant fact is that when the Union Iron Works applied for an injunction it stated that before the strike more than 10,000 men were employed and that at no time since have they been able to get more than 3000. The absolute truth is that the mechanics they need cannot be had. There are four or five crafts that are standing out 100 per cent and the yards are in no shape to go ahead for any length of time without them.

So far as the outside shops are concerned almost every day one or more breaks away from the employers and signs up with the unions, until now thousands of men are at work under union conditions in these establishments. Last week the Foundrymen's Association, in a body, broke away, and this week several machine shops signed up.

## CARMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

The Municipal Street Carmen's Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Frank Halling; vice-presidents, W. J. Mulcreavy and Thomas Miller; financial secretary-treasurer, John D. Sullivan; recording secretary, W. P. O'Brien.

At its last meeting the union donated \$300 to the striking men and women of San Francisco, making a total of \$700 donated for that purpose.

## MILLIONAIRES INCREASE.

According to income tax returns there are 20,000 persons in this country who are rated millionaires. It is stated that during the four war years more than 12,000 new millionaires were created.

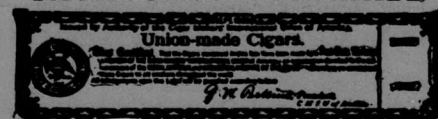
The union label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

## Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS



## An Apology and A Reply

"Somebody blundered," and a consumer whose bills have always been paid promptly, received a "form letter" requesting settlement of his account—one of those unfortunate mistakes that happen occasionally in handling 70,000 monthly bills.

The consumer returned the letter with harsh comments. We don't blame him. How was he to know that he was the innocent victim of an unusual error?

Our service department wrote a letter of apology and explanation. We quote from the explanatory part:

"Unfortunately, there are quite a number of consumers who, through indifference, oversight, and sometimes, we fear, with positive intent to default, omit to make payment of their bills. To distinguish between the good, the bad and those who come between the two, has always been a problem. A general line of 'follow-up' designed to meet the more extreme cases, was recently devised and put into use.

"Each person believes that he has a business different from any other. We do claim for the water business that as regards point of contact or knowledge of the individual consumer, we are at a very great disadvantage compared to commercial houses. Several reasons come to mind:

"We are obliged to supply all who come to us;

"A certain part of the business is with transients or with those disinclined to pay;

"The bulk of the bills are for small amounts which do not warrant much correspondence.

"For these reasons a general line of conduct, doubtless much harsher than is necessary with good risks, but on the other hand, not severe enough for the doubtful and troublesome class, is in effect."

We've had a reply from that consumer:

"Thank you very much for the explanation. It has entirely removed the sting and eliminated all hard feelings. Sorry I wrote you so harshly—but I was real mad!"

SPRING VALLEY  
WATER COMPANY



**RAILROAD LEGISLATION.**

By Charles M. Kelley.

Representatives of more than 5,000,000 organized producers and of a population of 25,000,000 walked to the Senate the other day and demanded of Senator Cummins, of the Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that his railroad return bill, which validates \$8,000,000 of fictitious stock and turns the people over to the mercy of a Wall Street group, be withdrawn from consideration.

When Mr. Cummins gave a reply that was unsatisfactory, the delegation went to the White House and left a memorial with Secretary Tamm, addressed to President Wilson, requesting him to retain the railroads in the control of the Government for a period of at least two years after the formal conclusion of peace.

This delegation was made up of spokesmen for the National Farm Councils, the American Federation of Labor and the four railroad brotherhoods. It was the most impressive manifestation of solidarity of the producing class that has ever been given in America.

It is fortunate that the people awakened in time to express their views on railroad legislation. Opponents of the Cummins bill contend that it imperils the very life of the nation. It has been written with but one object in view, the protection and enrichment of a special interest, and absolutely no consideration has been given the welfare of the great mass of people.

The provision which continues a governmental guarantee during a period of reorganization is invitation to the railroad managers to recklessly waste the nation's substance. The Government is to have no control over the amount of money that may be expended or the manner in which it shall be expended, but must make good any deficit that may be sustained. Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, shot this provision full of holes and put the railroad Senators in a hole from which they have not extricated themselves.

This guarantee is so large that Senator Cummins, friendly as he is to the railroads, was impelled to denounce it in his opening speech as "shocking to the moral sense of the world." Yet and notwithstanding, it remains in the bill and the railroad lobby is vigorously defending it.

When the anti-strike provision came to a vote in committee of the whole it was retained by a vote of 46 to 25. Senator Stanley of Kentucky, had moved to strike out this feature, so offensive to producers, but the Senate sustained the report of the Cummins committee.

The effect of this provision, if it is incorporated into law, will be to shackle the railroad workers and make them helpless in the face of aggression. It will make the railroads complete masters of the situation. In the first instance the public is rendered helpless against exploitation, and then labor is placed in a position where it will be compelled to accept whatever terms may be offered unless it is prepared to openly defy the law.

It is inconceivable that such legislation could even be suggested. No nation in the world, save perhaps America, would dare to seriously consider its adoption. It takes from free men the inherent right of collective bargaining, it withholds from them a voice in determining the conditions under which their labor shall be given, and it denies them a right of protest if the terms offered are intolerable.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the public is aroused and in an indignant mood. Wall Street never was so menacing. It is attempting to capitalize a situation that emerges from the war. It is organized and determined to maintain the position of dominancy that it won when the life of the nation was at stake. It seeks to capture all the machinery of reorgani-

zation and make a hundred million people subservient to its control.

Congress has not heard the last of the Cummins bill, and the opposition that has been developed will grow and be consolidated as the full extent of the iniquity becomes more generally known.

This measure, approved by the Senate, must go to conference with the House, and the people will be given another opportunity to express their violent opposition. Next year a new house of representatives will be chosen and the members of the present body will hesitate a long while before jeopardizing their political fortunes. Already opposition is crystallizing against members who have been supporting railroad legislation, and many members will discover when they return home that they have been digging their political graves.

The situation, dangerous as it is, is not without distinct advantage. It has served to bring together and weld the workers on the farm and the workers in the city. The fact that organizations of farmers joined with organizations of labor in a protest filed with the Senate and Mr. Wilson gives proof of a new and powerful alliance of all producers that must be respected in the determination of future legislation. It may, indeed, completely alter political conditions.

That the railroad question will be one of the leading, if not the leading, issue of the next presidential campaign is now freely admitted by shrewd political observers.

A recent conference of twenty Senators with William Jennings Bryan had for its object an agreement that would result in the early disposition of the treaty of peace, thereby eliminating that question from the domain of pertinent political discussion. This will clear the field for a discussion of domestic problems, which the special interest Senators are anxious to avoid if possible.

It becomes increasingly evident that the purpose of those who have been delaying action on the treaty is to reserve that issue for campaign purposes. They seek to prevent the injection of questions of more immediate concern to Ameri-

can citizens. In other words, our international relations were to be a screen behind which the "invisible government" hoped to effectuate its comprehensible scheme of subjugating the nation and enlarging its opportunities for graft.

Since it is a generally held opinion that the correct solution of the railroad problem will measurably solve other problems incident to reconstruction, it must inevitably take a commanding place next year. The enactment of the Cummins bill and a return of the railroads to private control will mean a tremendous increase of the burdens the nation is now bearing; hence the issue comes home to every voter.

The retention of the railroads during reconstruction will relieve the harassed consumers from a burden of more than four billion dollars annually that will be imposed upon them if the railroads go back to private control and the demand of owners for increased rates is granted.

If the demand is not granted, railroad managers protest, the roads will be insolvent and in the hands of receivers in sixty days.

If the demand is granted and rate increases are permitted, the people will be ruined, and business prostration, want and starvation will be the outstanding features of American life.

**AN UNFAIR CONCERN.**

The Metal Polishers' Union of Milwaukee is prosecuting a vigorous campaign against the H. C. Miller Stationery and Loose Leaf Company of that city, which has locked out the members of the organization. This concern does a national business in ledgers and loose leaf books of all kinds and handles numbering machines and office supplies of all kinds and varieties. Members of unions are urged to look out for the products of this establishment and help the metal polishers win the fight.

By demanding the union label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the helpmeet of the breadwinner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

# MOGUL

UNION MADE

# Overalls

Every seam in Mogul overalls is fortified by an extra stitching of stout, undyed thread. You never hear of a Mogul ripping.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY

32 Battery Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Dallas, Tex.      Sedalia, Mo.



More Wear For The Money



# SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held of December 26, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes — Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Barbers, Fred Smith, J. E. Jewell, O. E. Freeman, Louis Keller, Henry Hilker, D. F. Tattenham, G. W. Price, Roe H. Baker. Stable Employees, Chas. Owens, Geo. H. Melcher, Tony Carlson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the unions on strike: Bakers No. 24, Sausage Makers, Ladies Garment Workers, Bill Posters, Barbers, Stage Employees, Coopers, Stable Employees; from Mailers' Union, with reference to the assessment. From International Fire Fighters' Union, stating it was a non-strike organization. From the Assistant Secretary to the Mayor, stating he was making a digest of all matters that have come into the office relative to the Firemen's and Teachers' Unions. From the Secretary of the Fire Commission, with reference to resolutions adopted by this Council and stating copy of same was forwarded to Judge Davis, President of the Commission. From the Secretary to Senator Phelan, and Congressmen Kahn, Raker and Nolan, with reference to the Mason resolutions now pending before Congress. From Jewelry Workers' Union, stating that Steffens' Store, 2007 Mission Street, and P. H. Shuey, 3011 Sixteenth Street, are unfair to their union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Street Carmen, with reference to the transfer privileges of the Municipal and U. R. R. Railroads. Communication from the Professional Embalmers' Union, with reference to bad practices in connection with post mortem examinations which are frequently made by the local hospitals.

Resolutions — Were submitted by Delegate McGuire, urging upon all members of organized labor and all persons living in San Francisco to co-operate with the census enumerators to the fullest extent that the world may know during the next ten years that San Francisco remains the Queen City of the West. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Iron Trades still on strike; have settled with the Foundrymen's Association; men standing firm. Waiters — Have refused to serve banquet at Union Iron Works.

Report on Co-operative Meat Company—Have paid their first dividend of 20 per cent or \$2 per share.

Executive Committee — On controversy between Grocery Clerks and the Acme Grocery store, the matter was laid over one week to await result of conferences between both parties. On the application from the Culinary Workers, for a boycott on Herbert's Grill, the matter was laid over until after the first of the year. The agreement of Retail Clerks' Union was laid over one week, no committee appearing from the union. The matter of declaring a boycott on the Hartsook Studio, was laid over one week. Committee recommended that the Council approve of the amendments to the Constitution and By-laws of the Professional Embalmers' Union. Report concurred in.

Trustees—Submitted a financial statement for the past six months, which on motion were referred to the Labor Clarion for publication.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate the immigration of Asiatics and submit recom-

mendation to the Council; carried. Moved that the Directors of the Labor Clarion investigate the feasibility of establishing a daily paper; carried.

Auditing Committee — Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$3,937.00. Expenses—\$3,926.67.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## Financial Statement for Months of May 1919 to November 1st, 1919.

Receipts	
Dues . . . . .	\$10,065.00
Aff. Fee . . . . .	40.00
Label Section . . . . .	265.76
Refunds . . . . .	374.80
Labor Day . . . . .	35.00
Donations for Cemetery Workers . . . . .	617.50
Telephone Operators . . . . .	8,382.25
Telegraphers . . . . .	370.00
Trunk Makers . . . . .	535.00
Iron Trades . . . . .	115.00
Cigar Makers . . . . .	35.00
Tailors . . . . .	45.00

Total Receipts . . . . . \$20,880.31

Expenses	
Salaries . . . . .	\$ 3,526.50
Printing . . . . .	172.20
Postage - Stationery . . . . .	64.65
Literature . . . . .	180.00
Telephone - Telegrams . . . . .	140.96
Label Section . . . . .	254.76
Mis. Expenses . . . . .	318.74
Hall Association . . . . .	6,457.50
Rent . . . . .	380.00
Cemetery Workers . . . . .	617.50
Telephone Operators . . . . .	8,392.25
Telegraphers . . . . .	380.00
Trunk Makers . . . . .	535.00
Refund . . . . .	58.00
Donations . . . . .	20.00
American Alliance Labor and Democracy . . . . .	50.00
Delegates to State Federation Convention . . . . .	300.00
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention . . . . .	600.00
Labor Day Expenses . . . . .	256.35
Tailors . . . . .	45.00

Total Expenses . . . . . \$22,749.41

Recapitulation	
On hand May 1st, 1919 . . . . .	\$3,440.70
Total Receipts . . . . .	20,880.31

Total Receipts . . . . . \$24,321.01

Total Expenses . . . . . 22,749.41

On hand November 1, 1919 . . . . . \$ 1,571.60

J. W. SPENCER,  
CHAS. S. CHILD.

Received and order printed in Labor Clarion.

## BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS.

The Bill Posters and Billers' Union has elected these delegates to the Alameda Central Labor Council for the ensuing term: J. Sweeney and J. Baumgarten. To the Oakland Theatrical Federation, Schutz, Henry and Kelly were elected as delegates from this union.

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager  
**UNION FLORIST**  
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street  
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices  
Orders Promptly Attended to  
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

When you think of Furniture think of  
**FRIEDMAN'S**  
EASY PAYMENTS

Furniture Draperies  
Carpets Stoves  
Rugs Heaters

Your Word's Good  
For Credit

**M. Friedman & Co.**

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

The Biggest Furniture House on the  
Pacific Coast

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

## Summerfield & Haines

Union-Made  
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents  
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

## The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO Commercial  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco  
Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco  
Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.  
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.  
JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets \$60,509,192.14  
Deposits 57,122,180.22  
Capital Actually Paid Up 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds 2,357,011.92  
Employees' Pension Fund 306,852.44

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; G. A. Belcher, Assistant Cashier; Geo. Schammel, Assistant Cashier; R. A. Lauenstein, Assistant Cashier; C. W. Heyer, Manager Mission Branch; W. C. Heyer, Manager Park-Presidio District Branch; O. F. Paulsen, Manager Haight St. Branch; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, Gen. Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.



**Sorensen Co.**

Phone Kearny 2017

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Attend to your Christmas Shopping NOW at

**The Popular Price Jewelry Store**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco



**BICYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE STRIKE.**

Members of the Metal Polishers' International Union are on strike at the factories of the Arnold-Schwinn Bicycle Company, of Chicago, and the Excelsior Motorcycle Company, of Chicago.

The demands of organized labor were for the 44-hour week and 85 cents per hour, the prevailing rate of wages for that craft in other like industries.

These firms refused to grant the demands of organized labor and the union men in both factories went on strike on September 9. The strike is still on.

The Arnold-Schwinn Bicycle Company manufacturers wheels named "The World" bicycles. They also make this same wheel for wholesale dealers and jobbers using various names as adopted by the said wholesalers and jobbers, while the Excelsior Motorcycle Company manufactures the Excelsior Motorcycle and the Henderson Motorcycle.

Ignatz Schwinn, with an unenviable war record, is president of both of these companies and has openly defied organized labor. It is said they have secured the services of an ex-convict for a procurer of strike-breakers for the Excelsior and World Bicycle factories. They have secured an injunction, effective in the State of Illinois, prohibiting the strikers from picketing around, or watching the factories; picketing near the homes of the strike-breakers, or along the routes taken by the strike-breakers, going from their homes from the factories.

The injunction prohibits them from announcing that there is a strike on or exhibiting or displaying any circulars or other matter giving publicity to these strikes.

Motorcycles and bicycles are used by workmen and the injunction does not prohibit workmen in other states from giving this matter full publicity.

These firms charge a high price for their product, depending almost entirely upon the patronage of workmen and purely for greater profits, refuse to grant the conditions asked for by their employees.

Other bicycle and motorcycle factories are fair to organized labor.

We believe that public opinion will force these firms to treat fairly with their help. We therefore urge organized labor everywhere, their friends and sympathizers, the workmen of this country to give this matter all the publicity possible.

**KNOWLEDGE IS PROTECTION.**

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health for New York, is planning to send out traveling clinics to ferret out cases of tuberculosis. Dr. Copeland says that in the city only one out of every four cases of tuberculosis is known.

Of the men who came back from overseas, blinded, wounded, ill, the largest class is the tuberculous. There are 46,000 cases of tuberculosis in our army against 200 cases of blindness and 3,000 amputations.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education takes the tuberculous as he emerges from the hospital, a cured or an arrested case. The Board sees that he has training in some occupation not too heavy for his strength. But the man still finds himself handicapped by the fact that employer and employees are afraid of him. His brother with an arm amputated is more welcome.

It is the unknown case of tuberculosis which is dangerous.

When you know a man has tuberculosis you will be careful not to use his drinking cup. If he knows it, he will protect you.

The known case of tuberculosis is not dangerous.

**CO-OPERATIVE PAYS DIVIDEND.**

The California Co-operative Meat Company was organized and incorporated in April, 1904, as a result of the big butchers' strike in the San Francisco bay district that year. The capital stock was 1400 shares of a par value of \$10 each. Sale of stock was limited to one share to each purchaser. The stock of the company was largely subscribed for by labor organizations and individual members thereof. Yet lack of co-operation of the stockholders in using their purchasing power to build up the business in which they were financially interested nearly ruined the company. Then again, many of the stockholders bought meat from it on credit to five or six times the amount of their share of stock and then quit buying at the market without paying their bills. At the end of four years the California Co-operative Meat Company was actually bankrupt.

When the present management took charge of the business in 1908 the company had an indebtedness in the neighborhood of \$20,000 outstanding against it, and it is due to the indomitable energy and perseverance of Manager Friedman that the business has grown to its present prosperous condition.

This recently declared dividend of 20 per cent is not the only evidence of prosperity. Besides paying off the large indebtedness, the company has leased ground and erected the building known as the Harrison Market, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Harrison streets, at a cost of \$20,000, and is also the holder of something like \$16,000 worth of United States Liberty Bonds.

It is sad to relate, nevertheless true, that the success of this co-operative company is not due to the collective efforts of union men who hold most of the stock. Out of the 1400 stockholders, very few patronize the market for any length of time, and very few are patronizing it at the present time. And then union men wonder why co-operative concerns do not succeed.

It is not uncommon to hear the remark that the present manager has frozen out many of the stockholders and now holds a majority of the stock himself. That is a deliberate falsehood. He owns no more than any other stockholder — just one share. There are over 1400 stockholders, and nearly 600 of these have changed their addresses within the past few years without notifying the secretary of the company, as required by the by-laws of the corporation. If any of these happen to read this article and will furnish the secretary with their present address or call at the office when the dividend is payable they will receive theirs. After a lapse of five years from the time of their last known address this stock automatically reverts to the treasury and will be sold to someone else.

As soon as the date for the payment of the dividend is set by the board of directors the secretary will notify all stockholders by postal card.

Residence Phone Sunset 1348  
**EMIL G. BUEHRER**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
805 Pacific Building San Francisco  
Phone Douglas 1415

**Orpheum** O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

**A NEW BILL OF HEADLINERS**

CHARLES (CHIC) SALES, Impersonator of Rural Characters Taken from Life; NAT NAZARRO, JR., assisted by ATLANTIC FLEET JAZZ BAND; BENSEE AND BAIRD, in "Songfuge"; ARNAUT BROTHERS, "The Loving Birds"; DOLLY KAY, Syncopation's Clever Exponent; ROY AND ARTHUR, in "A Chinese Restaurant"; THE RICKARDS, in "Variety Mixture"; GUS EDWARDS (Himself) assisted by Vincent O'Donnell (The Kid McCormack) and Alice and Hazel Furness, presenting "A Welcome Home Song Revue."

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

**"Lundstrom"**

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission  
605 Kearny 26 Third  
Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES  
DRAPERIES BEDDING

on the  
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN  
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading  
Stamps.

**Square Deal  
GODEAU FUNERAL SERVICE**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

Saves you one-half trust prices.

**Julius S. Godeau**

Undertaker and Embalmer  
41 VAN NESS AVE PHONE MARKET 711



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

**Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.**

19th and Folsom Sts. Phone Mission 38

**Automobile Accessories**

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

**Goodrich Tires and Tubes**

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c

FISHING  
HUNTING } LICENSES



**Allied Printing Trades Council**

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

†Intertype Machines.  
\*Linotype Machines.  
\*†Linotype and Intertype.  
\*\*Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. .... 48 Third  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1672 Haight  
(1) Atlas Press, The. .... 112 Hyde  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. .... 340 Sansome  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips. .... 515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press. .... 140 Second  
(89) Bolte, C. N. .... 440 Sansome  
(196) Borgel & Downie. .... 370 Second  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. .... 346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin. .... 739 Market  
(93) California Printing Co. .... 165 Jessie  
(176) \*California Press. .... 340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co. .... 708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & J. .... 1185 Church  
(39) \*Collins, C. J. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co. .... 3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co. .... 568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Co. .... 59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co. .... 220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co. .... 3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. .... 440 Sansome  
(146) Excelsior Press. .... 275 Eighth  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. .... 777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co. .... 818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co. .... 42 Second  
(5) Guedet Printing Co. .... 344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. .... 565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H. .... 261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros. .... 47-49 Jessie  
(158) \*Hansen Printing Co. .... 584 California  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M. .... 641 Stevenson  
(150) \*International Printing Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray. .... 534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I. .... 1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press. .... 25 Fremont  
(135) Lynch, Jas. T. .... 3390 Eighteenth  
(23) \*Majestic Press. .... 315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C. .... 485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. .... 363 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company. .... 440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co. .... 1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. .... 343 Front  
(91) McNicoll, John R. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J. .... 25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, R. H. .... 5716 Geary  
(52) \*Overland Publishing Co. .... 259 Minna  
(104) Owl Printing Co. .... 565 Commercial  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co. .... 753 Market  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden Co. .... 509-521 Howard  
(88) \*†Polyglot Printing Co. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(143) \*Progress Printing Co. .... 516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros. .... 513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The. .... 320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) Rincon Pub. Co. .... 641 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press. .... 461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co. .... 16 Larkin  
(145) \*S. F. Newspaper Union. .... 818 Mission  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The. .... 147-151 Minna  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co. .... 136 Pine  
(29) Standard Printing Co. .... 324 Clay  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. .... 1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press. .... 69 Turk  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. .... 117 Grant Ave.  
(187) \*Town Talk Press. .... 88 First  
(138) Wagner Printing Co. .... 1105 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co. .... 883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co. .... 30 Sharon  
(103) Western Printing Co. .... 82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co. .... 320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co. .... 350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc. .... 774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A. .... 64 Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(205) Bowman & Plimley. .... 343 Front  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. .... 442 Sansome  
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J. .... 45 Ecker  
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. .... 515 Howard  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. .... 560 Mission  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L. .... 340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. .... 251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B. .... 440 Sansome

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co. .... 751 Market  
(195) Stumm, E. C. .... 675 Stevenson

**LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

- (158) Hansen Printing Co. .... 584 California  
**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.**  
(3) Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission  
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co. .... 568 Clay

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. .... 766 Mission

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. .... 340 Sansome  
(8) \*The Bulletin. .... 767 Market  
(11) \*Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie  
(25) \*Daily News. .... 340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion. .... Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo. .... 641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor. .... 1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. .... 423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The. .... 5716 Geary  
(52) \*S. F. News Letter. .... 259 Minna  
(7) \*Star, The. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(41) The Seamen's Journal. .... 59 Clay  
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. .... 1185 Church  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish. .... 30 Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

- (134) Independent Press Room. .... 348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F. .... 330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room. .... 509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. .... 16 Larkin

**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission

**TICKET PRINTERS.**

- (20) Hancock Bros. .... 47-49 Jessie

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. .... 259 Minna  
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co. ....  
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. .... 53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. .... 563 Clay  
(31) Drummond, J. A. .... 245 Mission  
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co. .... 211 Stevenson  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. .... 343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. .... 76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. .... 140 Second

**STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.**

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Building Maintenance Co.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rosemblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.**

Under date of December 23, 1919, the executive council of the International Typographical Union issued the following circular letter to all subordinate unions:

"By authority of a referendum vote taken on May 28, 1919, the executive council was authorized to enter into an agreement with the employers' organizations for the forty-four hour week to prevail in all departments of the book and job offices beginning May 1, 1921.

"With the announcement of the result of the referendum vote taken by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in the month of November, the international unions and associations of employers represented in the International Joint Conference Council of the Commercial and Periodical Branch of the Printing Industry have ratified this agreement.

"Officers and members of local unions are hereby notified that on and after May 1, 1921, a week's work in book and job offices shall not exceed forty-four hours.

Contracts with book and job employers extending beyond May 1, 1921, must not conflict with this agreement. In inserting scale sections to cover this point, local officers should be guided by the resolution adopted by the Scranton convention, in substance as follows:

"A week's work in the book and job trade should consist of forty-four hours, eight hours the first five days and four hours on Saturday."

"This agreement is not to be construed as indorsing any proposal to lengthen the hours of work in any jurisdiction, nor is it to be construed as preventing local unions and local employers from establishing the forty-four hour week at any time prior to May 1, 1921, either by mutual agreement or through arbitration proceedings.

"With the inauguration of the forty-four hour week, the practice of working in excess of eight hours on any day, except at overtime rates will be abolished."

Word has been received in San Francisco that heads of international printing trades unions will shortly visit Seattle and the Northwest to investigate first hand the strike of printing crafts in job shops in that jurisdiction. President Reddick of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; George L. Berry, president of the International Union of Printing Pressmen, and Marsden G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union, are the three officials named in the information. The case of the Seattle printing crafts was laid before these officials by William Short, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and William Swenson, of the Seattle Typographical Union, who went East for that purpose. The international heads were informed of the fight of the Associated Industries, backing the Employing Printers' Association.

C. E. Esselstyne, popular member of San Francisco Typographical Union, was married on New Year's Day, at San Rafael, California, to Mrs. Mary P. Weschcke, wealthy widow of the late Dr. Emil Weschcke, noted author, traveler and politician, who gained fame under the nom de plume of "Carl Jaeger," and who formerly lived in Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Esselstyne will live at McAllister and Pierce streets, San Francisco.

Henry Heidelberg, attorney, associated with the well-known firm of Sullivan, Sullivan & Roche, has been appointed an assistant to District Attorney Matthew Brady, who takes office next week. The appointment will find high favor with the members of San Francisco Typographical Union, of which Heidelberg has been



a member for several years. The public of San Francisco is to be congratulated and District Attorney Brady complimented. Heidelberg don't know the meaning of the word "fail." He will make good because of his honesty, energy and ability.

### CAPPER WARNS SENATE.

Urging the Government to limit profits, as has been done in Canada, Senator Arthur Capper, former Governor of Kansas, stirred the Senate by a denunciation of profiteers, whom he likened to Bolsheviks in their damaging effects upon the Nation and industry.

"The profiteers of big business—and this includes a lot of coal operators," said Senator Capper; "are as great or a greater menace to us and our institutions than the Bolsheviks, the I. W. W.'s and the radicals who are preaching the overthrow of Government, and let me say I will go the limit in supporting every measure which will stamp out Bolshevism and anarchy.

"Unless we speedily check price-gouging the high cost of profits is soon to be translated into the excessive cost of existence. We are beginning to hear about \$18 shoes, hand-me-downs, and \$15 hats for next spring, notwithstanding the people have bought and paid for all the cotton and woolen mills in a single year as during the war they bought and paid for all the shoe factories, all the big flour mills, all the steel mills, all the saw mills, the packing houses, the tanneries, the coal mines, and who knows what else, and yet do not own them and are at their mercy.

"I do not concede that as yet labor troubles and slack production are responsible, except in part, for the more and more excessive toll exacted of the consumer.

"While the people made sacrifices and fought during the war, and are still fighting and sacrificing, these industries have paid no part in the cost of the national defense, nor have they contributed anything to help the country except at war prices and for tremendous profits. And now they are collecting their war taxes from the people and exacting excessive toll besides by 'soaking' them for all they can get for their products.

"If sugar is released from Federal control December 31st, we may certainly expect to see that necessity soar.

"Nine months ago a dollar would buy five pounds of coffee. Today it will buy only two pounds.

"A nickel sack of tobacco now costs ten cents. In it the smoker finds a little card which reads: 'Special notice: This package should be sold for five cents. Your dealer makes a fair margin of profit at this price.'

"Lumber sells at from \$70 to \$102 per thousand feet. I have it from a lumber man who has spent his life in the business that this is at least 30 per cent beyond all reasonable profit.

"And so it goes. And will continue to go until we beggar the people, lower consumption, and kill demand, unless we find and apply the

means to check the game of grab which is at the bottom of most of our present troubles. Men working for wages may be expected to keep asking for more money. They must if a family of five is to be shod with \$18 shoes all around and supplied with other wearables and with eatables at constantly increasing prices.

"I am inclined to think that as an emergency measure it might be well to give the Federal Government power to limit gross profits, as Canada has been doing so successfully, requiring every dealer or manufacturer, from the time the raw material leaves the hands of the producer until the product reaches the consumer, to mark the cost price to him on all his goods; also his own selling price, and be prepared to show invoices. This will make it possible quickly to spot the man who is doing the profiteering."

### DIVIDEND NOTICES

Members of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

**ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK**, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts.; North Beach Branch, corner Columbus ave. and Broadway.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1920. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

A. SBARBORO, President.

**BANK OF ITALY**, southeast corner Montgomery and Clay sts.; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason sts.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**, 783 Market st., near Fourth.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

H. C. KLEVESAHN, Cashier.

**COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY**.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier and Secretary.

**SECURITY SAVINGS BANK**, 316 Montgomery st.—For the half year ending December 31, 1919, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, will earn interest from January 1, 1920.

S. L. ABBOT, Vice-President.

**THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK**, Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1919, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent, per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1920. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, draw interest from January 1, 1920.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

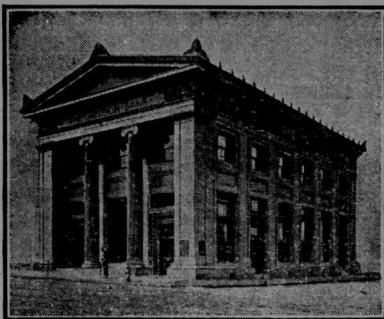
### PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT  
Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department  
THE MISSION BANK  
Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

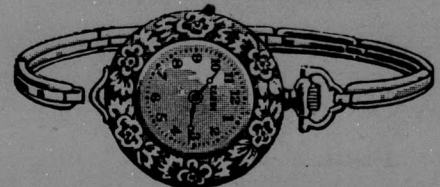


Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**SWISS WATCHMAKER**  
For \$1.00 We Clean Any Kind of Watch and Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years  
Big Reductions on Heavy Solid Gold Watches, 14k. & 18k.  
**DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, ETC.**  
Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard and Omega Watches.  
Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up. Cut to

7 Jewelled American make, regular price \$2.50	\$ 1.49
18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price 5.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price 6.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price 8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price 15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price 28.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price 35.00	20.00
23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price 45.00	25.00

Elgin and Waltham Ladies' Wrist Watches \$13 and up  
\$10 and up—Ladies' Solid Gold Watches



Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavalliers, Brooches and Stick Pins.

**ERNEST STEFFEN CO.**  
DIAMOND BROKERS  
2146 Mission Street, Corner Sycamore Ave.,  
Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on Draught

**JOHN WIESE**

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE  
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

### Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

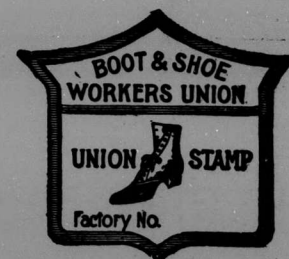
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories

### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,  
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,  
Sec.-Treas.



## PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO. CLEARANCE SALE

Our Great Semi-Annual Clearance of  
Thousands upon Thousands of Pairs

MEN'S WOMEN'S  
BOYS' GIRLS'

Dependable Footwear

AT MARVELOUS REDUCTIONS

A Great Money Saving Event  
That You Cannot Afford  
to Overlook

Buy a Year's Supply NOW and Save



See Our  
Great  
Window  
Display

**B KATSCHINSKI**  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
825 MARKET STREET  
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See Our  
Great  
Window  
Display

525 FOURTEENTH ST.  
OAKLAND

### AUTO MECHANICS.

The Auto Mechanics' Union, No. 1305, chartered by the International Association of Machinists on July 1, 1919, now has a membership of more than 1000 and has increased its daily wage from \$6.40 to \$7.20 per day and secured the Saturday half-holiday.

The union has changed its meeting night from Tuesday to Thursday nights of each week.

The newly elected officers of the union are: President, F. J. Dumond; vice-president, Toy Cassell; recording secretary, H. G. Higgins; financial secretary, M. A. Lovey; treasurer, J. B. Weersing; conductor, G. W. Page; business agent, E. P. McKenney; sentinel, L. E. Eckhardt; trustees, F. J. Manning, F. R. Quiggle, H. J. Roche; executive board, H. E. Algier, R. L. Andrews, D. R. Lambert, C. E. Moore, Charles W. North, R. H. Small, M. G. Stites, Leslie Ward; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, M. A. Lovey, Toy Cassell, A. W. Castner, F. J. Dumond, F. J. Manning, F. R. Quiggle, E. P. McKinney; law and legislative committee, A. W. Castner, F. J. Manning, Charles W. North.

The union label signifies the application in industrial life of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual life.

### ANTI-STRIKE UNION.

The San Francisco Labor Council is in receipt of a letter from W. A. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Fire Fighters, calling attention to the fact that the Fire Fighters' Union of San Francisco has an anti-strike clause in its constitution, is chartered by the International Association of Fire Fighters, which also has an anti-strike clause in its constitution, and is not directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

"When these facts are made known to the city officials of San Francisco, we feel confident that they will withdraw their objection to the union," says Smith.

### TO AID CENSUS.

The Labor Council, at its last meeting, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby urge upon its members and all persons living in San Francisco, to co-operate with the census enumerators to the fullest extent, that the world may know during the next ten years that San Francisco remains the Queen City of the West."

### FREE CAMP GROUND AT TAHOE.

A public camp ground, fronting directly on the shores of Lake Tahoe, and including such conveniences as boating and bathing piers, attractive free campsites with rustic tables and benches, pure water piped from a nearby mountain stream and a modern comfort station is now assured, according to L. A. Barrett, Assistant District Forester here.

"The area, which has just been made available through the generosity of former Congressman Wm. Kent of Kentfield, Cal., is one of the most attractive pieces of shore property to be found on Lake Tahoe," says Barrett.

"Originally a part of Mr. Kent's summer residence property it has been donated to the Forest Service with the definite understanding that it be developed as, and devoted exclusively to, public camp ground purposes," he continued. In accordance with that agreement, and under plans as developed by a competent landscape and recreation engineer, the Tahoe Public Camp ground, as it has been named, will be improved at once.

"In fact approximately \$1000 has already been spent in clearing out the underbrush, getting rid of down logs, etc. During May and June, it is planned to install a domestic water supply system. The water will be piped from Ward Creek, a little mountain stream nearly a mile distant. As rapidly as possible piers for bathing and boating, secondary roads and trails, tables, benches, and fire-places will be built."

The entire camp ground will be fenced, so that campers will be unmolested by loose stock, according to the forestry officials, and a children's playground, to be located on a portion of the shore frontage, will be featured. The Forest Service plans to station a ranger directly on the property—a man whose sole duty will be to look after the wants and conveniences of the visiting public.

The area is two miles south of Tahoe Tavern, on the west shore of the Lake, and is directly on the highway.

### DELEGATES TO COUNCIL

The Labor Council has received credentials from the Waitresses' Union for the following delegates to the Council from that body: Nonie Cordes, Josie Costello, Irene Craig, Mary Everson, Kate McCarthy, Laura Molleda, Helen Patterson.

### "BLACKLISTED."

That 150 members of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union are "blacklisted" by the Waterfront Employers' Union and find it impossible to secure employment on the waterfront because of their activities during the recent strike is the statement made by officers of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union.

The "blacklist," it is alleged, came to light when members of the union joined the newly-organized San Francisco Longshoremen's Association, which is recognized by the Waterfront Employers' Union, but when they attempted to get work and showed their membership card in the Longshoremen's Association they were informed, so it is alleged, that there was no work for them and that they could not hope to secure employment again on the waterfront of San Francisco.

NO STRIKE HERE THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A  
UNION SHOP

Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug

Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago